

Highland Recorder

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
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We are not responsible for expressions or views of correspondents.

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MONTEREY, VA., SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

The Governor of Virginia, in a proclamation, has named the sixth of September as "Lafayette Day", it being the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, the noble Frenchman and champion of American liberty. This day is to be observed by purchasing War Saving Stamps. Let every Highlander buy, whether it is 25c or \$1,000 worth.

A Good Law

In past years thousands of people in Virginia have been defrauded of substantial amounts of money, sometimes representing the saving of a lifetime, through the sale of worthless stock. The Legislature at its last session passed what is called the "blue sky" law, giving the State Corporation Commission supervision over the sale of speculative securities. The Commission desires to make this law a real protection to the public, and in order to do this, it needs public cooperation. People to whom are offered stock for sale are urged to demand the evidence that the law has been complied with, in the shape of a certificate issued by the Commission. If it is not forthcoming, write full particulars to the State Corporation Commission, Richmond, Virginia, giving the name of the corporation whose shares are offered, with the name and address of its agent. Heavy penalties are provided for those who break this law.

WAR BOARD ANNOUNCES RULES TO GOVERN WEEKLY PAPERS IN MAKING PAPER SAVING

To Publishers of Country Weekly Newspapers:
The priorities board of the war industries board has listed paper mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in the fourth class for priority for coal, on the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised, and that the reduction in the use of paper by the newspapers shall be 15 per cent. Each paper mill will be put upon the priority list for coal, conditional upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper, and will observe all rules and regulations of the conservation division of the pulp and paper section of the war industries board. These pledges are now being prepared and will be furnished shortly. One copy will be left on file with the mill and the other will be sent to this office.

The war committee of weekly newspaper publishers feels that the necessary saving of 15 per cent should come out of the industry as a whole, and, in order to accomplish this purpose, made the following suggestions, which were accepted by the pulp and paper section of the war industries board and are to be effective Sept. 1, 1918.

Each publisher shall eliminate the following wasteful practices. If for any reason a publisher desires to continue any of these practices he must adopt some other methods to accomplish at least a 15 per cent reduction in paper used. If by Nov. 1, 1918, a saving of 15 per cent has not been made in the industry as a whole, the matter will be reviewed by the pulp and paper section and further curtailments will be necessary.

1. No publisher of a weekly or bi-weekly newspaper shall use in its production any paper except newsprint, and of a weight on the basis of not heavier than 30x44-50 pounds (basis 24x36-32 lbs.).

2. No publisher may continue subscriptions after three months after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for.

3. No publisher may give free copies of his paper, except for actual service rendered; except to camp libraries and huts or canteens of organizations; except to the library of congress, and other libraries which will agree to bind for permanent keeping; except to government departmental libraries which use said publications in their work.

4. No publisher shall give free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy for checking purposes.

No publisher shall sell his publication to anyone below the published subscription price.

Threshing
We have decided to thresh grain this season, and will charge same old price. Work not satisfactory will not charge any toll. Will be glad to receive your patronage.

Very truly,
Hiner & Gum,
Mill Gap, Va.

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR VIRGINIA RULINGS AND INFORMATION

1918 WHEAT CROP.

Custom and Exchange Grinding. The wheat miller who receives wheat from farmers' wagons and grinds such wheat on a toll basis, or exchanges such wheat for flour and feed, may charge not to exceed thirty cents per bushel for each sixty pounds of cleaned wheat so received, and on such basis he shall return to the farmer flour and feed in accordance with the following schedule:

Number Pounds Soft Wheat Feed Returnable.	Number Pounds Flour Returnable.	Test Weight per Bushel, or heavier
14 lbs.	44 lbs.	68 lbs. or heavier
15 1/2 lbs.	45 1/2 lbs.	67 lbs.
16 lbs.	46 lbs.	66 lbs.
16 1/2 lbs.	46 1/2 lbs.	65 lbs.
17 lbs.	47 lbs.	64 lbs.
17 1/2 lbs.	47 1/2 lbs.	63 lbs.
18 lbs.	48 lbs.	62 lbs.
18 1/2 lbs.	48 1/2 lbs.	61 lbs.

The privilege of custom and exchange grinding shall be limited to the amount of wheat necessary under the above schedule to yield the farmer a supply sufficient for his establishment (including his farm laborers and their tenants residing with them), until the next harvest is available, calculated upon the basis of twelve pounds per person per month.

Of this supply, he shall not be permitted to have ground at any one time more than a ninety days' supply, calculated as above, and the wheat miller shall take from each farmer for every delivery of wheat flour a certificate stating the number of persons composing his establishment, that the wheat offered for grinding was grown upon land cultivated by him; that the flour then delivered to him together with that already on hand will not give him more than a ninety days' supply, and pledging that he will not permit such flour to be used for any purpose other than human consumption in his own establishment, that he will not make any other purchase nor permit any other delivery of flour for ninety days from that date, and that he and his said establishment will use with every pound of wheat flour so obtained at least one pound of wheat flour substitutes.

Virginia is the only State in Milling Zone 1, where the farmer is permitted to use more than eight pounds of flour per person per month. Sitting at a common table with the Allies, the farmer is allowed this generous "helping" in full confidence that he will voluntarily cut his flour ration down to the allowance of the Corn Bread Brigade.

The size of the 1918 wheat crop is our farmers' guaranty of patriotic co-operation with "food control as a war measure."

The farmers' wheat is his own product and the surplus of the unmanufactured product remaining after providing for his establishment as above provided he shall dispose of in the form of wheat. Unless he is a licensed dealer, he may not sell flour, which is a product of the miller, not of the farmer.

Wheat and flour can be handled only by the Government, and the importers, manufacturers, storers and distributors licensed to deal therein.

Wheat producers have the right to ship wheat direct to the Food Administration Grain Corporation at any of the buying points (Baltimore for Virginia). When the wheat is unloaded in the elevator and returns made to the Grain Corporation, remittance will be made on the basis of weights returned and the Government price basis, less one per cent. Administration charges for service.

Write to your Zone Agent, Mr. Geo. S. Jackson, No. 17 South street, Baltimore, Md., for further information desired about marketing wheat.

Ten Commandments for Modern Wives

Los Angeles, Cal.—"How to hold a husband" is condensed into ten commandments for modern women by Rev. P. R. Knickerbocker, who recently gave Los Angeles women the benefit of his experience in this dialogue:
1—Thou shalt have no other man except thy husband; neither shalt thou eye another.
2—Thou shalt not neglect thy home for a bargain sale or club or suffragette propaganda.
3—Thou shalt not be a peach on the street, a pippin in society and a lemon in the house.
4—Thou shalt not wear \$50 bonnets imported lingerie when thy husband wears 5 cent socks and hand-me-down trousers.
5—Thou shalt not play bridge whist for gain, neither shalt thou sip the sparkling glass.
6—Thou shalt use the same blandishments on thy husband as thou didst use on thy sweetheart and he shall always be thy lover.
7—Thou shalt not nag thy husband, nor thy son nor thy daughter nor thy servant.
8—Thou shalt suffer little children to come, for thy greatest name is Mother.
9—Thou shalt not neglect to pray for thy children; neither shalt thou neglect to spank them.
10—Thou shalt not rear thy children by proxy, but thou thyself shalt be their mother.

ALLIES' PRISONERS APPROACH 120,000

Guns Taken From Germans Now Nearing 2,000.

HUNS SEEK SHORTER LINE

Moral Effect Of Allied Offensive Upon German People And Armies Too Great To Risk Retirement Direct To Old Position.

London.—The total Entente Allied captured on the western front since July 18 now approach 120,000 prisoners and 2,000 guns. The British captured more than 21,000 prisoners, between August 21 and August 26, while the British total losses in the same period, including all killed, wounded and missing, were only slightly in excess of that figure. A considerable proportion of the British casualties are in the slightly wounded class. The total captures by the British since August 8 exceed 47,000 officers and men and the captured guns number nearly 600.

British military observers say it is now clear that the Germans intend to retire to a shorter line on the Western front, where they can obtain better defensive positions against the constantly repeated Entente Allied blows and so that the enemy can economize his forces, which has become an urgent necessity on account of his lessening man power.

Moreover, the moral effect of any kind of retirement has been proved to be very great on the German people and armies, and the enemy's present intention is undoubtedly to make a stand on some line well west of the Hindenburg line, if possible.

The Germans are watching a very favorable line along the Ailette, Oise, Somme and Tordil, but it remains to be seen whether they will be permitted to make a stand there, or even carry out a retirement, "according to plan," to this line without it being broken somewhere else by the eager Allied forces.

The most important obstacle to the German scheme at present is the recent British advance on both sides of the Scarpe, which is a serious flanking threat to the whole Hindenburg position. The British are already almost in contact with the famous Drocourt-Queant "switch" running from Queant to Lille.

It is clear the Germans cannot permit the British to advance further in this quarter without endangering their whole plan for a gradual retirement to the south.

The resistance which the enemy has been making on the west front has varied greatly on different parts of the hundred-mile sector on which the battle is raging. Some German divisions have been fighting with their old-time determination, while others have been surrendering very freely. While it is necessary to guard against exaggerated expectations of German collapse, it is nevertheless true that the fighting of the last month has given definite evidence of a notable deterioration in German morale.

There also is proof of increasing insubordination and disobedience to orders, which is very significant in an army bearing the reputation of the German machine. Captured orders tell of the refusal of new drafts to enter the trenches. Others censure officers for laxity in dealing with offenders.

According to authoritative reports, the present uprising in Ukraine continues and serious conflicts with the German and Austrian forces are constantly taking place. The railroad strike there has increased in seriousness and considerable damage has been done by the strikers. The Germans, it is said, are finding increasing difficulty in controlling and exploiting the country.

In Western Siberia, the Czechoslovaks continue their progress eastward, it is reported. Verkhnik Usslsk, 60 miles east of Lake Balkal, is reported to have fallen into their hands. In spite of reports that General Semenov is powerless he has turned up again and advanced into Siberia.

On the Usuri front some fighting has been reported between the Bolsheviks and the Czechoslovaks. The Japanese have put in an appearance on this front.

In the Caucasus, the Turks have made no further attacks on Baku. The arrival of the British forces there had an excellent effect upon the population, it is said. Every effort is being made to organize the local garrison and place the town in a suitable state of defense.

NO NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

War Industries Board Announces Ruling.

Washington.—No new school houses may be built during the war, the War Industries Board announced, except for replacement. The board made this ruling when approval was asked of a plan to expend \$9,000,000 for schools in New York. The board held that schools already built will care for the educational needs of the country without detriment until the war is over.

Dental Notice

I have procured the assistance of Dr. Everett G. Harold, graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, to assist me with my growing practice. We can now accommodate more patients than formerly and on short notice. Prices consistent with first class work and satisfaction guaranteed.
Dr. Chas. S. Kramer,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Letters from our Soldier Boy

Camp Shelby, Miss.
Aug. 25, 1918

Dear Editor,
I will write you a few lines to day, as I haven't written to the good old Recorder since I came to the army. I love to read the Recorder, as I never get to see anybody I know. There is one Highland boy at this Camp besides myself—Benjamin Arbogast, Headquarters Co., 152 Inf. I haven't seen him for sometime. I enjoy reading the letters from the Highland boys who are in France. I know they are brave boys, and we hope to be with them soon.

We are training new men now. They are all willing to learn, and learn pretty fast. It is so hot here we almost burn up these days, but the nights are cool and nice for sleeping. I often wish for a good drink of water from one of those good springs in Highland. We have good water here, but it is not like spring water.

I wish the people of Highland could see the soldier boys at Camp Shelby, always laughing and talking, no matter how hard their tasks may be. We are glad to know that the people at home are with us in this great cause, and willing to help in any way they can, and with that assurance we are certain to win this war, and come back to the country and the people we love so dear.

Wishing the Recorder and its readers success, I remain,
Your friend,
Camp Shelby,
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Somewhere in France
July 25, 1918

Dear, dear Mother and Father,
I will try to tell you a few things about life over here. The first thing you will want to hear is that I am well and getting along well. At present we are not doing much. I will be glad when we get down to work.

This afternoon quite a number of us visited one of the chateaux of which you have heard so much. It was a magnificent place, belonging to Countess—. It was surrounded by an artificial park, at one end of the house was a chapel, on the other end a flower garden.

I have been surprised to find the France of the present time resembling so closely the France of the auld days as found in history. However I understand the people in this section are more primitive than they are in other sections of France. I have been particularly struck by the lack of modern conveniences.

This afternoon, while on our little bike we came to a place where two old men and two old women were making hay. I took the fork and threw up a few loads, so I can say I made hay in the year 1918.

The houses are all made of stone; as a rule we find 3 or 4 or more together and are surrounded by stone walls. There are no fences but walls made of dirt and stone and numerous hedges. Our camp is situated near one of Napoleon's strongholds. The farms here are very small but every inch is under cultivation. This seems to be mostly an agricultural district. The outlook for crops is good; I can see no reason for anyone going hungry but I think most of our supplies come from the U.S.

Our forces are still making gains. They all say the Americans are wonderful fighters, the Germans have found this out and they will certainly continue to be impressed by the fact. Last night we attended an entertainment given by the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross on all sides.

After supper this evening three of us walked up a little hill, near our tent, which resembled very much the hill near the chapel. Everywhere I am seeing something to remind me of home. I will be so relieved when I can get a letter from home and know you are well.

I have gotten some souvenirs and will have a collection by the time I set sail for my native land. It is getting dark so will say good night.

With lots of love,
Your devoted son,
Lloyd O Bird

Aug. 1st
Dear Mother and Father:
It seems very proper that I should write to you on the first day of August as it is a day of importance to all of us, my birth day.

I have written to you twice since arriving in France, and would have written more often but due to the fact that we have not been permanently located we have been unable to send out mail for the last week.

On the 27th of July we left what was called a rest camp and after a long tiresome ride we arrived at present place of abode. In coming here we passed through some magnificent country every inch of which seemed to be under cultivation. I noticed quite a number of cattle and sheep. However we passed through no section so beautiful as the one in which we are located. This is said to be one of the most beautiful parts of France. The larger part of France is level or rolling but we are among small mountains. Our hospital is within the limits of a nice town. We are using what was once a seminary for a hospital. It is an enormous

building, and the grounds around it are very beautiful, I wish I could describe every thing to you but I had better not attempt it.

I will certainly be glad when I can have a letter from you and know you are both well and getting along all right. You must take good care of yourselves.

The war situation looks good. The enemy continues to retreat. The American and French soldiers I have seen, say the war will be over by Xmas.

I am situated very comfortably so please don't worry about me. Write often and give me the news in dear old U. S. A.

Your loving son,
Lloyd Bird

July 19, 1918

My dear Mother,
First of all I do not want you to feel uneasy or worry when I tell you I have been a little unfortunate or perhaps after all it is best to say I've been lucky; a small piece of shell hit me in the right knee but caused no great harm. It has been removed and I'm making it fine. Will tell you how it happened, too briefly.

Several days ago my section was sent up to the front again. The first day up there I was not on duty but the following morning I was sent out to the first aid dressing station. As you know things up there are pretty hot just now and the 16th of July was no dull day where we were. All day right men fighting took place and I was coming fine but, when I was making about my sixth trip in from a station Fritz began shelling the road I was traveling over and most of the shells were hitting a good little distance in front of me. There was a stone wall along the side of the road so I drove up close to it, being good protection and besides I was having engine trouble and was a good place to fix "Henry." I had no more than got out of the ambulance and was going to get my patients along the side of the wall where they would have protection when a shell hit on the opposite side of the road and a few feet in front of where I had stopped. There was a team of horses passing by and the shell hit almost directly the horse on the opposite side. So you can see that the two horses for the greater part were between me and where the shell hit. I am very glad they were there and fortunately the driver didn't get a scratch.

I had 6 wounded persons on the camp and 2 of them got slight wounds. Their previous wounds were not bad and was glad that their injuries this time were only slight ones. The piece that hit my knee was very small, about the size of a soup bean. It went in the bone only a little but went thru the joint and hence it makes my knee right stiff. The operation has been very successful and I'm making it fine. I got pretty quick treatment. About ten minutes after I got hit old "Fritz" let up and I drove on in to the Reg. aid. I got hit about 7:30 p. m. and on following morning I was at the hospital and before six that evening I was operated on.

I have told you about being at a hospital and doing evacuation work there, I am now in that hospital. With the exception of two our whole section is up at the front but some of them do work back here and I see four or five of them each day.

I do not want you to worry for I'm not by any means hurt seriously. I could not wish for better care and attention. The eats here fine.

In a day or two I'll be moved back to a base hospital I suppose. There also I know I shall have the best of care.

I am making it fine and in the best of spirit. Hope all are well at home.

Your loving son,
Archie Swecker

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For a safe, sure, practical worm destroyer, use MEDICO. It will stop your worm losses and do it cheaper than any other reliable product. Medico absolutely destroys worms. Expels them from the system. Prevents their return. In addition, it helps worm-exhausted sheep and hogs quickly to regain full health and vigor. It's a
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HAVE ORGY OF CANNIBALISM

Ghastly Doings of the Burying Beetles Regularly Take Place at Certain Seasons of the Year.

Here is a monstrous case of the most ghastly depravity mingled with sublime sacrifice.

The Burying Beetle buries small birds, mammals and reptiles, not as stored food for itself, but for the sustenance of its offspring. In the confines of a cage these undertakers will bury carcasses after carcasses, eating scarcely anything, depositing their eggs with the game. They display most edifying industry and order until the proper season is over. Then they strike work and take themselves underground.

And now a most frightful orgy begins. Despite the abundance of food both above ground and stored with the eggs, which they will not touch, the undertakers begin mutually eating each other. One emerges to the surface with a leg missing, and other appears a little better off. He has two legs left. This one throws himself on the first, tears him to pieces and eats him. Famine plays no part in the slaughter. It is time for them to die, perhaps, and not being able to die naturally, instinct drives the undertaker to tear and eat his fellow, heedless that he, himself, is being torn to pieces and eaten by another. And so the horror goes on, one eating the limbs of another, and that other eating still another, until the tragedy is over, until next year—Exchange.

WHAT FASTING FEELS LIKE

University of Chicago Professor Has Made Public the Results of Investigations He Has Made.

In numerous descriptions of the experience of man in the course of more or less prolonged fasting, one meets the repeated assertion that after a brief initial period little or no hunger whatever is felt. Since it has been well-established that the sensation of hunger is induced by a certain type of tonic and peristaltic contractions of the empty or nearly empty stomach, it must be assumed either that these contractions are abolished as a fast proceeds or that the sensations are decidedly modified.

A professor of the University of Chicago has lately had an exceptional opportunity to investigate these questions. As the result of careful observations on man during prolonged intentional starvation, he found that during the 15 days' complete fast and the subsequent eight days of abstinence from food with daily ingestion of cotton fiber, the gastric hunger contractions of his subjects continued with practically normal rhythm and intensity; but the subjective sensations induced by the gastric contractions appeared to be somewhat weakened and tinged with an element of general epigastric distress or sick stomach.

J. F. Colaw,
Mrs. J. B. Hidy, distributors
Chas. K. Colaw,
Sherman B. Colaw, Admrs
Willis Gibson, agent
of distributors
James M. Ralston, auctioneer.

LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadersville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak.... I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use has made Theodor's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member, of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose. All druggists. J. 69

To our Friends and Customers

We advise the purchasing of your fall and winter wearing apparel at the earliest possible date. The early purchaser will receive the benefit of the better merchandise and lower price.

We call your attention to an extract from a letter just received from a very large and well-known concern:

"In the Woolen Goods Division, there are absolutely no goods to be had at primary hands. The Government needs their entire production up to the end of the year, and in some instances far beyond the turn of the new year. The condition, therefore, in the Woolen Goods Market for civilian needs for wool is truly alarming, and it is altogether likely to a large extent that cotton fabrics will have to be substituted."

We are now ready with our fall line. All woolen goods, purchased months ago at about 1-3 less than the present price.

Palais Royal
"The House of Fashion."
Staunton, Va.